805. The several measures undertaken by the Government under the Price Stabilisation Scheme had a very salutary effect as per open market prices of foodgrains in that the tendency for further rise was effectively checked. The prices, however, continued to be at a high level.

(ii) Food Production

806. The Department of Food production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

Progress Under the Grow More Food Programme.

807. (1) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, setting up of seed farms for production of seeds (new scheme):—This scheme was further intensified during the year by opening a chain of seed Production farms, seed stores and distribution agency to maintain a continued flow of improved varieties of seeds to cultivators. This scheme covered up all the areas and major food crops in the new Mysore State.

(2) Distribution of Fertilisers:—The propaganda for the proper application of chemical manures in adequate doses in time and to popularise the increased use of superphosphate and new fertilisers like Urea and Ammonium Sulphate/Nitrate was continued with adequate stock of these fertilisers in the Departmental godowns situated all over the State for distribution through the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and recognised private dealers.

The progress achieved during the year was as follows:—

Total quantity of fertilisers	Acreage benefited	Estimated Addnl. Production
36,790 tons	3,67,900	6,088 tons.

(3) Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost:—The Urban Compost Scheme was started in 1944 and has been continuing since then except for a brief interval of two years during 1949-50 and 1950-51.

The number of towns in the State where compost work has been introduced is 183.

To create an incentive in the ryots for using more urban compost to crops, the Government has been giving subsidy to the ryots by way of meeting the transport charges on compost at Rs. 2 per ton.

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To intensify the compost work in the rural areas the rural compost scheme under the name of 'schemes for development of local manurial resources' has been launched on an all India basis. Under these schemes, village leaders (one from each village) in the NES and CD blocks will be given training in the improved methods of conservation of cattle and human wastes and preparation of compost.

The total quantity of compost manufactured by several municipalities of the State during the year was 2,07,850 tons benefiting 41,570 acres of land leading to an additional production of 10,392 tons of foodgrains.

(4) Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds :—Under this scheme, 1,450 pallas of green manure seeds, 4,67,000 glyricidia cuttings were distributed to the cultivators during the year throughout the State benefiting an area of 7,250 acres of land, leading to an additional production of 725 tons of foodgrains.

(5) Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets, Tractors, and Persian wheels on Hire Purchase System :— In order to bring the lands under proper irrigation during the year, 419 electrical pumpsets, 10 diesel oil engines at a cost of Rs. 18,057 and 40 tractors valued Rs. 6,25,002 have been issued to the ryots under Grow More Food Campaign. The estimated additional food production was 25 tons.

(6) Plant Protection Scheme :—During the year, there were no serious or extensive outbreaks of pests and diseases. During the year an area of 67,922 acres covered up by different food crops was protected from pests and diseases and the adverse effect minimised leading to the estimated additional food production of 6,792 tons. Departmental equipment *viz.*, sprayers and dusters both hand work and power driven were loaned free of charge to such cultivators on request. The total expenditure on the special staff and the cost of insecticides and equipments purchased for distribution to the ryots at subsidised rates during the year was Rs. 1,99,573.

(7) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation :—The area brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was 2,46,143 acres and the additional food production was 49,228 tons during the year.

(8) Construction of Irrigation Wells:—In order to extend the area under irrigation, the scheme of providing subsidy to the ryots desiring to sink irrigation wells was continued during the year. The subsidy payable was limited to Rs. 250 per well throughout the State, 50 per cent of the subsidy being borne by the Government of India for raising food crops. Whenever the ryot needed further financial assistance there was provision to grant them loans up to a limit of Rs. 750 per well, repayable in easy annual instalments.

The number of wells completed during the year under this scheme was 690 and the area brought under irrigation was 1,380 leading to an additional estimated food production of 690 tons.

(9) Irrigation works costing more than Rs. 50,000:—Irrigation works costing over Rs. 50,000 have been brought under this scheme. Against 144 works programmed for the year, 95 works were taken up for execution, and out of them eight works completed during the year. The outlay for the period was Rs. 16,44,070 assuring water supply to the old atchkat of 4,301 acres (old) and 2,220 acres (new) benefited.

(a) Restoration of Minor Tanks:—These works comprised—

(i) Raising the bund and weir to bring the tanks to their original capacity.
(ii) Breach filling work wherever necessary.
(iii) Repairs to bund, sluices weir and revetment etc.

These works contribute towards the assurance of water supply to the old atchkat under them. Out of 874 works taken up for execution during the period, 286 works were completed. The expenditure during the period was Rs. 13,44,818—the area benefited being 7,077 acres (old) and 180 acres (new).

(b) Irrigation works costing below Rs. 50,000:—Works required for effecting improvements to the anicuts, tanks, feeder and pickup channels to achieve an economical utilisation of water costing below Rs. 50,000 were taken up under this scheme during the year. Against 223 incomplete and fresh works programmed for the period, 174 works

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were taken up, out of which 32 were completed benefitting to an extent of 1,205 acres (old) and 11 acres (new). The outlay during the period was Rs. 1,53,512.

Special Minor Irrigation Works:—Against 766 works programmed for the year, 26 works were completed during the year. The outlay for the period was Rs. 15,63,891. The area benefitted being 361 acres (old).

(10) Extension of power supply to irrigation pump-sets:—Against the target of extending power to 800 units fixed for the year to benefit an area of 4,000 acres, the achievement during the period have risen up to 1,673 units, the area benefitted being 8,365 acres and the additional food production during the year was 4,182 tons.

(11) Land Reclamation by manual labour:—During the year, 435 acres of land was reclaimed by manual labour which resulted in 109 tons of additional food production.

(12) Distribution of iron snd steel for agricultural purposes:—During the year, against a total quantity of 4,293 tons of iron and steel comprising of M. S. Flats for cart tyres and plough points, M. S. Squares for axles, M. S. Rounds and Sheets, etc., allotted by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi and allocated among the 101 registered societies and stockists of the State, and supplies to the extent of 2,302 tons were received and distributed by the Registered Stockists.

(13) Tractor and Bulldozer Service:—Forty-five tractors and 22 bulldozers were put for work during the year in the cultivators fields on Hire Purchase System. An area of 5,943 acres was ploughed by tractors and an area of 1,084 acres was reclaimed by bulldozers during the year and the additional production of foodgrains was 1,136 tons.

Textiles.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

808. The following Control Orders relating to Textiles were under the administration of the Civil Supplies Department during the year 1957-58.

1. The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1958.
2. The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement Order, 1948.
3. The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.